

Philatelic Journal of India.

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APRIL

[1907.

Philatelic Society of India.

THE Annual Meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday, the 8th March, 1907. Mr. C. F. Larmour took the Chair at 6-15 P.M., and there were also present Messrs. A. E. Burrup, W. Corfield, T. Hoffmann, B. Gordon Jones and F. A. Larmour. A letter of regret at being unable to attend was received from J. O'B. Saunders.

The audited accounts for the year 1906 were presented showing a prosperous financial position.

The subject of a Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Calcutta about the middle of December next was discussed and decided upon, and an Exhibition Committee, consisting of those present, was formed, with power to add to their number—Mr. Gordon Jones acting as Secretary.

It was announced that the Society's Indian Hand-book is passing through the Press and would be issued shortly.

The following Honorary Officers were appointed for the remaining months of 1907:—

Honorary President:—Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S. *President*:—The Right Hon. Sir David Masson, C.I.E., Lahore. *Vice-Presidents*:—The Right Hon. Earl of Crawford, K.T.; Mr. Wilmore Corfield, Calcutta; Mr. L. L. R. Burrup, Weybridge; the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, Calcutta, and Mr. E. Wetherell, A.R.C.S., F.G.S., Bangalore. *Hony. Secretary*:—Mr. W. Corfield, 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. *Hony. Treasurers*:—The Punjab Banking Co., Ltd, Lahore. *Librarian*:—Mr. Th. Hoffmann. *Editor of the Philatelic Journal of India*:—Mr. B. Gordon Jones. *Council*:—The Hon. Mr. J. A. Barrington, D.S.O. (Peshawar); Mr. J. A. Burrup, (Calcutta); Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I.C.S. (Chanda); Mr. C. S. F. Hoffmann, I.C.S. (Nasik); Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S. (Calcutta); Professor V. Müller, (Bombay), and Lt. A. E. Stewart, (Quetta).

The Honorary Secretary was directed to call a Meeting early in November for the discussion of certain suggested alterations in the constitution of the Society and the Election of officers for 1908-09.

Editorial.

THE last meeting of the Philatelic Society of India was a memorable one, as it marked the tenth year of its formation. Since the Society's inception 10 years ago, it may honestly be claimed that its career has been an unbroken record of success, and that to-day its position is an honored one among the leading Philatelic Societies of the world.

During all these years of strenuous labour and success, among the many who have all loyally helped the Society to do what has been done, one name stands out pre-eminently—that of Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson. Mr. Stewart-Wilson practically founded the Society, and held the position of President from 1897 to the beginning of 1906, and also was for many years Editor of this *Journal*. His hand-book on the Native Indian "Convention" States is the book on the subject, and needs no further comment. Mr. Stewart-Wilson's enormous vitality and capacity for work have left an indelible impression on the Society, and this will always endure as a model for those who follow in his steps. For many years, the Philatelic Society of India and Mr. Stewart-Wilson, were practically synonymous terms, but the "order changeth," and with Mr. Stewart-Wilson's appointment to the Director-Generalship of the Post Office in India, his active connection with the Society ceased, and it was left without the guiding force that he controlled it for so long, so ably and so well. The name is still one to conjure with, and remains ornamentally with the Society as Honorary President.

Besides the late President, many names are prominent of those who have done yeoman's service for the Society, and who are still helping to keep the flag a-flying. As a successor to Mr. Stewart-Wilson, the Society had the great fortune to secure Sir David Masson, author of the epoch-making Kashmir hand-book, and one of the most remarkable philatelists of the day. In his own particular domain, Kashmir, Kabul and Sirmoor, Sir David Masson stands second to none. Rarely has the mantle of Elijah descended so worthily.

Two other names on our rolls stand out and demand individual mention in this retrospect of the last ten years of work: Mr. E. W. Wetherell, the late Editor of this *Journal*, one of the soundest and most voluminous writers of the philatelic press of the day, and the owner of perhaps the finest collection of British Colonial stamps in India; and last, but not least, Mr. Corfield, a good philatelist, a clever journalist, and, (under the *nom-de-plume* of "Dak,") a versifier of no mean calibre. One but those who are behind the scenes know what an indispensable "Prince" Mr. Corfield has been to the Society's "Hamlet."

The first number of this *Journal* appeared in January 1897, while the Society was still in a nebulous condition, before it had been properly instituted, and the following is the Roll-call of the different Editors:—

1897, Messrs. C. F. Larmour and C. Schiller.

1898 (January to April), Messrs. C. Larmour and W. Corfield.

May 1898 to December 1901, Mr. Stewart-Wilson.

1902, Mr. E. W. Wetherell.

January 1903 to February 1905, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.

March 1905 to January 1906, Mr. E. W. Wetherell.

February and March 1906, Mr. C. S. F. Crofton.

April to December 1906, Mr. E. W. Wetherell.

January to March 1907, Mr. B. Saunders.

From the current issue, April 1907, a new Editor succeeds—Mr. B. Gordon Jones. The record of the *Journal* has not been written in sand. He who runs may read.

The list of the various Secretaries is also so interesting:

1897-1899, Mr. P. Aylwin Selfe.

1900-1904, Mr. Wilmot Corfield.

1905, Mr. C. S. F. Crofton.

1906-1907, Mr. Wilmot Corfield.

A list of the Society's various Hand-books is also of importance:

1898, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson's book on the stamps of the *Native Indian "Convention" States*, in two volumes, price Rs. 8.

1900, Mr. G. A. Anderson's book on the stamps of *Bhopal*, in one volume, price Rs. 12.

1900-1901, Sir David Masson's book on the stamps of *Jammu and Kashmir*, in two volumes, price Rs. 8.

1904, Messrs. Stewart-Wilson's book on the stamps of the *"Convention States"*, in one volume, price Rs. 7-8.

1905, Messrs. Crofton's and Corfield's book on *Indian Fiscal and Telegraph stamps*, in one volume, price Rs. 7-8.

This year will also see the publication of the Society's new book on *Indian Postage and Telegraph stamps*, by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. and also the book on the stamps of *Kabul*, by Sir David Masson and

This series of hand-books is a record of the progress of the Society; two of those already published have become philatelic "classics," and the two that are about to appear may also be confidently expected to

The Society has promoted two Exhibitions of Stamps, in December 1897, and in December 1898, since when there has been an interregnum. At the last meeting of the Society it was decided that an Exhibition was to be held all the close of this year, and full details will shortly be announced.

In the list of members of the Society, many names appear which hold positions among the foremost in the world of stamps, and a few selected at random will be of interest:—

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, Mr. Wilmot Corfield, the Earl of Crawford, (Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society London), Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, Mr. H. E. Deats, Signor Emilio Diena, Major E. B. Evans, Col. F. H. Hancock, Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, Mr. J. N. Luff, Sir David Masson, Professor O. V. Müller, Mr. Goodwin Norman, Mr. C. J. Phillips, (Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.), Sir John Stanley, (Chief Justice, United Provinces), Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, (Secretary, Royal Philatelic Society), Mr. E. W. Wetherell, Mr. W. T. Wilson, etc.

The Society is now entering into the second decade of its existence, and remains for the members to infuse new life into its works and aspirations and to keep up to old traditions. Let us hope that when we look back the close of the *next* ten years, the record will be as good as it is now, and that we will have kept the banner flying, "ever upon the topmost roof!"

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The Society's Afghan

THE new hand-book of the Society on the **an Hand=book.**

in hand, under the able direction of the stamps of Afghanistan is well
tion of these intricate stamps is with the stamps of Afghanistan is well
ence. In obtaining material and *data* for Sir David Masson, whose collec-
fresh information has been procured. In out exception the finest in exist-
the inscriptions on the 1295 issues, which are the new book, a great deal of
to the formerly accepted translations:—this connection may be noted
Senná, 95, *Hijira*, *tikát*, or “Tax (duty) e now found to be quite different
(of the) *Hijira*, ticket.” As a matter of fact *Máhsül Chá-pár-khânā*, *Kábül*
Chá-pár-khânā, *Kábül*, *Senná*, 95, *bárás* see Post Office (of) Kabul, year '95
(of) Kabul, year '95 (of the) era (of the) fact the actual reading is *Máhsül*
this inscription is slightly different on the *ál*, i.e., “Tax (duty) Post Office
year '95 being placed after the “era.” Leopard.” The latter portion of
Afghanistan himself who personally transb 1295 “skeleton” stamps, the
Calcutta.

By the way, can any of our readeated the inscriptions while in
of the Leopard” means? It is evidently an
in the country. The five sets of colours of thrs inform us what the “Era
to be wrongly assigned to the different Pr understood and accepted term
follows: Grey, Kabul; Purple, Jellelabad; Ce 1293-1295 issues are also found
Herat, and Black, Afghan Turkistan. (Theovinces. The correct order is as
also used the grey colour, as this place wgreen, Kandahar; yellow-brown,
capital.) Amir's Post Office in Peshawar

The hand-book is well under way, and considered a sub-office of the
hands. There will be about 30 large size ph
book, produced by the latest process, sho and will be soon in the printer's
details will be announced later. Photographic plates issued with the

Note.—We would be much obliged in giving entire sheets, etc. Fuller
of India, could inform us of the arrangem
(1892) plates, 1 and 2 abasi and 1 rupee. any of our readers, in or out
numbers of each value in the sheet, atent of the stamps on the 1309
were arranged on the lithographic stones. R We would like to know the
ad the manner in which they
plies to the Editor are solicited.

W. CORFIELD,
Auditor.

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[illegible]

The Dum Dum Stamp Club.

THE Dum Dum Stamp Club, which is the only Stamp Exchange Club in India, had a prosperous year during which its membership largely increased, so much so that it was found to be able to raise the maximum number of members permitted by the rules from 25 to 40. The number of packets put in circulation during the year was sixteen, and the value of the stamps thus circulated reached the total of Rs. 21,000, or an average of Rs. 1,400 per packet. There has been a perceptible improvement in the quality of the stamps received for circulation, and a corresponding increase in the amount sold. Arrangements have now been made whereby members who have sold stamps receive the proceeds due to them immediately on the return of the packets instead of the usual delay of accounts being delayed till payments have been collected from members who have made purchases. At the same time the advantages of low prices are becoming evident, and an increasing number of members are adopting the rule of "half-catalogue or less." The Club thus affords an excellent medium of exchange both to those who have stamps to sell and to those who wish to buy. The Hon'ble Sir David Masson, C.I.E., President of the Philatelic Society of India, and Mr. Stewart-Wilson, Director-General of the Post-offices in India, kindly and efficiently fulfilled the functions of the Committee. The Honorary Secretary is the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardev

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Masson's Collection.

Afghanistan.

Sir David Masson

I. A

AMONG the many exhibits with the recently proposed been held at the Minto F

the stamps of Afghanistan and K tions are without question the best be described in one word—*marvel*

Sir David is *the* recognized perhaps the first on the stamps of collection of the latter country (Kashmir stamps later). All the nearly all the stamps are superb an opportunity of seeing this real at the Society's proposed Exhibition notes will be read with interest.

1288.—Plate A, this plate all fine square-cut used specimens the 15 types, (a shahi and a sanar 9 others (5 shahi and 4 sanar), of types, in blocks, *unused*, very fine plate, a reconstructed complete 1 shahi, 2 sanar and 1 abasi), on original plate of 15 types, very fine. A shahi, 3 sanar and 2 abasi), on original

1289.—A fine reconstructed

1290.—Shahi, 15 types; 3 reconstructed sheet of used copies. The missing (No. 6 on the sheet,) is *se tenant*, used and unused. A set is also shown.

1290.—Shahi, 60 types. The of 60 each, all on different varieties

1290.—Purple-brown, 4 superb

1291.—A reconstructed sheet fine.

1292.—A superb sheet of 15 brown shade; also an extra copy variety, unused; and 2 other sanar used, showing depths of shade.

which were sent to Calcutta in connexion of philatelic exhibition, which was to have été, was Sir David Masson's collection of Kashmir. Both these incomparable collections of their kinds in existence and can only be *lous*.

authority on Kashmir stamps and is also of Afghanistan as well. An account of his follows (and we hope to deal with his early Shere Ali series are plated, and square-cut copies. The public will have ally extraordinary collection next winter, tion, and in the meantime the following

is represented by 14 out of the 15 types, ; also 7 on originals. Plate B, 13 out of (sanar being short,) all very fine, used; also n originals. Plate C, 14 out of the 15 (only 1 sanar being missing). The same plate, used, fine copies; also 8 others (5 originals. Plate D, complete reconstructed trip of 5 abasi, unused; and 7 others (2 originals.

block of 4, used, superb copies.

complete unused sheets; also a reconstructed the rare variety with corner ornaments represented by several singles, and pairs second reconstructed plate, all on originals, is variety is shown in 10 complete sheets of watermarked paper.

erb copies, square (2 used, 2 unused).

et of 15 (3 values) in unused blocks, very

unused (in 2 blocks) in the rare pale red in purple, showing the wide outer circle ars and 2 abasis in purple, used and unused.

The black stamps of this plate are shown

in 8 out of the 15 types, (2 being shown in duplicate,) the total being: sanar, 3 unused, 2 used, and abasi, 4 unused and 1 used.

1293.—(Tablet issue.) *Black*, 16 out of 24 types are shown, (one of the shahis and one half-rupee being shown in duplicate,) all superb square copies, consisting of shahi, 8 types, used; sanar, 2 used; abasi, 2 used; half-rupee, 3 unused; and 1 rupee, 1 unused. *Purple*, 14 out of the 24 consisting of 5 shahis, used; 2 sanars, used; 1 abasi, used and 1 unused; 1 half-rupee unused, and 3 one rupee unused; also a strip of the last in the 3 types; all superb square specimens. A magnificent lot.

1293.—**Grey.** Plate I, a very fine reconstructed sheet of 24 shahis, in all shades, 16 being unused and 8 used; also 7 others showing shades. A further reconstructed sheet of 20 out of the 24 types, all on originals. Plate II, a superb mint sheet in deep grey; and a reconstructed sheet of all the types in different shades, unused, in singles, pairs and blocks, several being shown in duplicate.

Green. Plate I, a nearly complete reconstructed sheet, 21 out of 24 types, different shades, all superb square copies, used, some being shown in duplicate. A further reconstructed sheet of 15 out of 24, all on originals. Plate II, a reconstructed unused sheet in grey-green, square, 22 out of 24 types, (2 sanars being short,) several in duplicate. A second partly reconstructed sheet in yellow-green, unused, 20 out of the 24 types being represented, some in duplicate. The rare emerald shade is also shown in all the values in several varieties.

Brown. Plate I, in the grey-brown shade is a partly reconstructed sheet of 17 out of 24, 3 being represented in duplicate; and in the yellow-brown shade 14 out of 24 are shown, some being also in duplicate; in addition there are 13 copies on originals of various types. Plate II, a superb reconstructed sheet of all the types, in square unused mint copies, all in the pale-brown shade; and in the rare deep-brown shade there are mint strips showing all 6 types of the abasi value, also 3 each of the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 rupee stamps; further shades are represented by 2 used sanars; 6 unused and 3 used abasis; 1 unused and 3 used $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees; and 7 unused and 1 used 1 rupee. Altogether a really remarkable lot of these rare brown stamps.

Black. Plate I, 5 types in different shades. Plate II, grey-black, a superb lot of 18 out of the 24 types, (4 sanars and 2 abasis only being short). Also a superb copy of the 1 rupee value, used on original.

Purple. Plate I, 19 out of 24, all on originals, in different shades. Plate II, reconstructed complete, in all the shades, all superb square unused specimens. Very fine.

1295.—**Grey.** An entire mint sheet of the 40 types, very fine. A reconstructed sheet of 38 out of 40 (2 shahis being short) in all shades, all superb square unused specimens, in singles, pairs and blocks. A further lot of

15 stamps showing all types of the 4 higher values, mint square specimens, all on the rare paper showing the vergeures wide apart.

Green. A very fine reconstructed sheet of 40, all square, unused, in the sage-green shade. Three other shades are also shown, yellow-green, bright-green and olive-green, each in the 15 types of the 4 higher values, all superb mint square copies. In addition there is also an entire reconstructed sheet of 40, in the olive-green shade, all unused. In the rare paper with wide vergeures, an almost entire reconstructed sheet is shown, being short of a few shahis only, all shades being represented.

In the rare olive-green shade is *an entire sheet of 40, in mint condition, WOVE paper*, which is absolutely *UNIQUE*; further copies of this unchronicled paper in the shahi value are also shown used on originals. Altogether, an extraordinarily rare assortment.

Yellow-brown. Two reconstructed complete sheets, mint, in yellow and yellow-brown, made up of singles and pairs. Very fine.

Black. A nearly complete reconstructed sheet, all the higher values being unused, and only short of a few of the shahis, various shades; a fine lot of these rare stamps.

Purple. Two reconstructed complete sheets, all mint square copies, in purple and brown-purple, some being in duplicate.

1295.—Grey. Plate I. Two complete uncut sheets, mint, in two shades. Plate II. An entire reconstructed sheet of unused copies, shades, in singles, pairs and blocks. Also two entire mint sheets in greenish-grey and in deep slate-grey. Very fine.

Green. Plate I. A reconstructed sheet of 40, used, in all shades. Plate II. A mint sheet of 40 in bright green, very fine; also an almost complete reconstructed sheet, all unused, shades, many being represented in duplicate.

Yellow-brown. Plate I, 36 out of 40, in shades. Plate II, 27 out of 40, a fine lot.

Black. Plate I. Mint complete sheets of 40, in black and in grey-black. A reconstructed sheet, nearly complete, used and unused, in several shades. A very fine block of 8, used on original, in the rare deep slate-black shade. Plate II, an almost complete reconstructed sheet, all fine square unused copies.

Purple. Plate I. A very fine uncut sheet of 40; also an entire reconstructed sheet, made up of singles, pairs and blocks, all unused, different shades. Plate II. A sheet of 40, entire, in purple-brown; also an almost complete reconstructed plate, used and unused, showing all the shades.

1295.—“ Skeleton ” issue.

Grey. A reconstructed sheet made up of unused singles, pairs and blocks, in several shades.

Green. A sheet of 40 in yellow-green, mint ; also an almost complete reconstructed sheet, in unused pairs and blocks ; and a further partly reconstructed sheet in slate-green, all used.

Yellow-brown. A mint sheet of 40, superb.

Black. A superb reconstructed sheet of 40, all magnificent square, unused specimens, UNIQUE. An extraordinary lot, and believed to be *the only known made up sheet in existence.*

(This completes the Shere Ali issues, and they are possibly without exception the most complete lot of these stamps ever got together.)

1298. Abdur Rahman circulars.

The assortment of these multitudinous shades brought together by Sir David Masson are absolutely bewildering. Every shade of colour or paper is represented in dozens of immaculate specimens, and in addition there are many varieties which have never been catalogued. A detailed list is impossible for reasons of space, but the number of each value represented will convey an idea of the lavishness of the display, and this is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that scores of these varieties are practically unobtainable at any time or at any price ! The 1 abasi value is represented by nearly 450 stamps, the 2 abasi by over 150, and the 1 rupee by about 75 distinctly different shades or varieties. The re-engraved 1 abasi stamp, with wide outer circle, is shown in about 100 specimens. (This section alone would be difficult to duplicate in even a very minor degree, and must represent a " market value " of fully £500.)

1309.—The small slate coloured stamps form a compact little group. The 1 abasi is represented by about a hundred copies, used, showing all varieties of colour of obliteration ; there are also about 50 unused copies, in pairs, strips and blocks.

The 2 abasi stamp is shown used by about 25 specimens, and unused by nearly 50 copies, in pairs, strips and blocks.

The 1 rupee is finally shown by about a dozen used copies, and about 20 unused, in strips and blocks.

In this group there is no room for shades, all the stamps being nearly uniform in colour.

1310.—The following shades are shown in complete sheets of 63 stamps :—green, blue-green, lilac-rose, yellow, salmon, deep-rose and pale-rose. Also in blue in a block of 15 (rare) and in orange in a block of 18.

Single copies, used and unused, are shown in a wealth of colours, in every possible gradation of shade, and number over 500 copies, all superb square specimens with large margins.

Large oblong "Skeleton" type, (1894), 2 abasi, a reconstructed unused sheet of 24 types, in 3 blocks; and another of used single copies. 1 rupee, a sheet of 12 unused, also a reconstructed sheet of used specimens.

1316.—Complete sheets of 63, in deep blue-green and in salmon; also a block of 9 purple; and single used copies in every colour and shade shown by about a hundred specimens.

Registration stamps.

Oblong "Skeleton" type, (1894), 2 abasi, a sheet of 12 varieties, unused; also a reconstructed sheet of used copies. "*Solid" oblong type*, (1898). Two abasi, complete sheets of 49 stamps in the following colours:—pale-green, salmon, magenta, pale-yellow and deep-yellow; also in yellow, block of 28, salmon, block of 21, and salmon-brown, block of 10. Used copies are also shown in every shade to the number of about 75. 1 *Rupee* (type of 1310) dated 1311, a single copy, green, used.

In addition to the stamps enumerated, there is a series of envelopes *with postmarks only*, which were used from Peshawar to Afghanistan without stamps, such postmarks denoting, "postage paid," and being of the nature of provisionals, as they were sold to buyers before use. There are also several interesting forgeries of 1298 and 1310 shown which passed through the post offices and were "genuinely used."

Sir David Masson's Afghan stamps must be *seen* to be fully appreciated, a bare outline in print being really no guide whatever. As a whole the collection displays extraordinary research and industry, and, as we have already said, it stands unrivalled in its own particular field. If "bloating" is a philatelic "sin," this collection has surely reached the lowest depths of depravity! But this order of "depravity" almost stands in a class by itself, and if it is to be judged by the paradoxical laws of "extremes meeting," Sir David Masson must be acquitted of any offence, as he has united "depravity" with "virtuous perfection!"

B. G. J.

A Swedish Rarity.

The 10 on 12 Öre, Official, Perforated 14.

From the Swedish by L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT.

IN the October issue of the *Swedish Philatelic Journal*, its editor, Mr. Hilmer Djurling, furnishes a short article which is of great interest to every collector of Swedish postal issues as well as to every dealer having a stock of the stamp in question.

On account of a decided reduction in the single domestic postage from 12 to 10 öre, the general postal directorate made an announcement on November 24, 1884, that new stamps of the 10 öre value, ordinary as well as official, would be issued January 1, 1885, which was done. After this reduction of the postage rate the 12 and 24 öre values found little use although they were still accepted as postage.

In order to use up the remainders of the 12 and 24 öre values the post department issued these stamps, October 1, 1889, surcharged "10 öre." The stamps thus surcharged were of the 1881 issue, and consequently perforated 13.

It was thought that some sheet of the older perforation 14 may have come amongst the lot and thus have been surcharged. That this was the case was also proved by the finding of a single copy of the official 10 on 12 öre, perforated 14. The Swedish Society's work, "*Sveriges Frankotecken*," mentioned this in the section devoted to official stamps, on page 238:—"Of the surcharged 12 öre stamps a single copy with fine perforation is known, and this is of a light-blue color and is cancelled at Westeras, 1889. The date cannot be read. As the over-printing was done on sheets of 50 stamps, 49 additional such stamps should be in existence. There is no copy known of the 10 on 24 öre yellow, with fine perforations."

After the publication of "*Sveriges Frankotecken*," in November of last year, three additional copies have been found, and all four copies are owned by members of the Philatelic Society of Sweden. Similarity in colour as well as a certain similarity in centering, together with the fact that all three copies are cancelled at Westeras with a few days' interval, indicates that all the copies come from the same sheet. That the official 10 on 24 also could occur with fine perforation may be a possibility but hardly probable as more than 17 years have passed since the stamp was issued and no copy has been found. It should be observed that the 12 and 24 öre stamps, perf. 14, had become obsolete more than eight years before the provisionals were printed.

It may be of interest to give a little history of each of these four known stamps which are to be considered the greatest rarities of Sweden:—

No. 1 was found in the summer of 1890 in the collection of a schoolboy who sold it to the now deceased stamp dealer Brose for the magnificent sum

of 5 kronor. The same day, the stamp changed hands at ten times a higher price. It is now in the possession of a collector who paid 550 kr. for it. The stamp is cancelled at Westeras, October 29, 1889. The present owner is Major Sandelin of Karlsborg.

No. 2 was found at the close of last year, by Harry Wennberg of Stockholm in his stock of this stamp, and was by him sold to Dr. Astley Levin of Stockholm, in whose fine Swedish collection it is now one of the treasures. The price realized was not below that of No. 1. The stamp is cancelled "Westeras, October 22, 1889."

No. 3 was discovered in a collection in December of last year, by B. Christenson, M.E., and was afterwards sold by Harry Wennberg to Prof. Alb. Lindström. The cancellation reads "Westeras, October, 30, 1889."

No. 4 was the result of a recent discussion about the three previous copies and their exhibit at a meeting of the Philatelic Society of Sweden. A member, Dr. R. Schantz, who was present at this meeting, became then for the first time aware of the existence of copies of this provisional with fine perforations, and the result was that when he hunted through a number of these stamps the following day, he found copy No. 4. Like its predecessors the stamp is cancelled at Westeras. The date is somewhat blurred but seems to be October 30, 1889.—*Mekeel's Weekly*.

On the Cleaning of Postage Stamps.

A WRITER in the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* gives some advice on cleaning postage stamps, and without being able to endorse his directions from personal experience, I reproduce them for the benefit of any readers who may feel inclined to try their worth.

It must be borne in mind that cleaning a stamp is a delicate task, requiring no little care and attention, as some colours may be attacked or modified by the means employed. Fortunately the older stamps, such as those of the German States, early Spanish, etc., which are generally most in want of cleaning, were printed with non-fugitive mineral colours, little affected by any cleaning process. An exception must be made as regards *violet* colours, for in the case of early issues mauvein was almost exclusively used, and is generally found to have changed to blue or grey tones through oxidisation. Great care should therefore be taken with violet stamps.

Before cleaning a specimen the first thing to do is to decide on the cause of its dirty appearance. If it is simply a question of finger marks, that is to say marks which are always more or less fatty and dust-collecting, nothing more is required than good Marseilles soap. This should be lathered on the stamp with a very soft brush, and a little warm water; the lather is allowed to remain for a certain time, and is then washed off with water. Of course, if the first attempt does not give satisfactory results, it should be repeated as often as necessary.

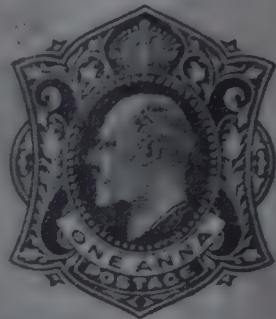
Very good results may be obtained by placing the stamp in benzine for a few minutes before applying the soap: this helps to dissolve the greasy matter that holds the dust. In any case Marseilles soap must be used, and no other, as ordinary soaps generally contain unsaponified soda-lye, which attacks the fibres of the paper.

If the marks on the stamp are caused by the spreading of oily matter from the postmark, treatment with soap will be insufficient, and recourse must be had to stronger measures. The following method has been personally tested and found to give good results:—The stamp is placed in a flat saucer and completely covered with a mixture of absolute alcohol, and the purest Venice turpentine in equal parts. Under the action of the air and exposure to direct sunlight, the mixture of alcohol and turpentine quickly acquires the consistency of syrup, and dissolves the oil of the postmark which has acquired a resinous appearance. From time to time the progress of the cleaning can be examined by washing off the thickened turpentine with absolute alcohol, or better still with a mixture of alcohol and ether, which at the same time removes the dissolved oil of the obliteration. If the cleaning does not succeed at first, the treatment must be repeated with the turpentine and alcohol mixture. Finally the stamp is treated with alcohol, ether and benzine, until all trace of the smell of turpentine has disappeared.—

B. T. K. Smith, *Smith's Monthly Circular*.

New Indian Postal Stationery.

POST CARD CARTE POSTALE
 UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
BRITISH INDIA
 THIS SIDE FOR THE ADDRESS



THE Indian Post Office has just received a supply of greatly improved international cards, single and reply, and these will soon be procurable at post offices. The new cards are of a substantially better texture than the old ones; they are of the maximum size ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches) admissible under the regulations of the Universal Postal Union; a new and distinctive design has been adopted for the impressed stamp, which is, as heretofore, of the value of one anna; and the stamp and other matter are printed in the same shade of red as the one anna adhesive stamp—the colour prescribed by the Postal Union for the value represented in Indian money by one anna. It has also been found possible to improve the texture of the inland postcards, single and reply; though in other respects these cards remain unaltered. Supplies of the new inland cards will also soon be available.

As in the past, the new postcards, both international and inland, and whether single or reply, will be sold for the denominated value of the stamps they bear.

The existing half anna embossed square envelope hitherto provided by the Post Office has never found favour with the public owing to the transparent character of the paper used in its manufacture. This was unavoidable so long as the maximum weight admissible for the half anna rate of postage was half a tola. Now that the maximum weight allowed for half-an-anna is three-fourths of a tola it has been found possible to introduce an entirely new half-anna square envelope of a substantial quality of paper and completely opaque. The size is $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the outer side being smoothly surfaced and the inner portion being tinted pale-blue. The embossed stamp on the new envelope is the same as that on the popular half-anna envelope which is sold for the value of the stamp. In the case, however, of the new envelope a very small charge will be made to cover the cost of the stationery thus provided; but this charge will be so moderate as to bring the envelope within the reach of all; two annas per packet of 20 envelopes or six pies per five envelopes, as against 10 pies charged for five of the present envelopes. A small consignment of the new envelope, consisting of a few hundred reams has been received and will shortly be issued to the more important post offices for sale, and if, as is confidently expected, the new envelopes find favour with the public, they will be adopted permanently.

We should suggest to the postal authorities that the colour of one anna embossed envelope be changed from brown to carmine, so as to bring this

The Stamps of the Cayman Islands.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

THE stamps of the Cayman Islands form a small group that can be completed without difficulty—an advantage in these days of specialism and minor varieties. Excluding varieties of shade, the sum total issued to date is 12 stamps, the most expensive of which is quoted at 7s. 6d. in the catalogue. These stamps may, therefore, be specialised in without any fear of the cost making too great an inroad on one's purse.

The Cayman Islands are a small group of coral formation consisting of three islands. They are a West Indian group situated nearly 200 miles north-west of Jamaica and about the same distance south of Cuba. The largest of the islands is Grand Cayman, measuring about 17 miles long and varying in breadth from 4 to 8 miles. On the south-west coast of this island the tiny capital, George Town, is situated. It is a very small settlement comprising, I believe, about 2,000 inhabitants. The smaller islands, known as Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, are practically equal in size, and measure about 10 miles long by 1 mile broad.

The Cayman Islands are said to have been discovered by Columbus about 1494, and were named Las Tortugas by him on account of the large number of turtles found on the shore. The islands are under the direct Government of Jamaica, and even the by-laws and regulations made by the local authorities cannot come into force until they have been approved of, and signed by, the Governor of Jamaica, Sir James Alexander Swettenham, K.C.M.G. The local affairs are managed by a small board consisting of a few nominated justices and a number of vestrymen chosen by election. Poll and cattle taxes, licenses and customs dues serve to raise the small sum expended in local management.

Grand Cayman is a well-wooded island, containing some good grazing ground on which live stock is reared. Fruits and vegetables of various sorts are grown, but for local consumption only, though cocoanuts are exported in fairly large numbers.

A profitable industry is turtle-fishing and it is interesting to note that the small ships in which the islanders pursue this calling are built in the islands. These small schooners are sturdily made, and voyages to the mainland of America in them are by no means uncommon.

The total population of the islands has been computed at 4322, and the area of the three combined is 225 square miles.

THE FIRST ISSUE.

The first issue for the Cayman Islands was a very modest one comprising only two stamps of the facial values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. respectively. They made their appearance in 1900. The design shows a profile portrait of

Queen Victoria with head to left in a circle in the centre. The name "CAYMAN ISLANDS" appears at the top; the word "POSTAGE" is shown on each side, reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right, and at the base the value appears on a lined tablet. The stamps were engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. from the General "POSTAGE—POSTAGE" plates employed by this firm for the production of the stamps for many British Colonies. They are on paper watermarked with a crown over the letters "CA" and are perforated 14.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 120, arranged in two panes of 60 (10 rows of 6) side by side. Around each pane is a jubilee line, and a plate number, consisting of a figure on a solid circle of colour, appears above the second stamps from both ends of the top row, and below the corresponding stamps in the bottom row of the sheet. This plate number is always "3," for the earlier plates numbered 1 and 2 were never brought into use for the Cayman Islands stamps. The stamps are scarce used.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green

1d. carmine

THE SECOND ISSUE.

In December 1901 the first values of a new set, bearing the King's portrait, came on the scene, and others appeared in 1902. The design of these is exactly like that of the previous issue, with the exception that a portrait of King Edward VII. is substituted for that of Queen Victoria in the centre. The set comprises five values printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. with paper and watermark and perforation exactly the same as in the preceding issue. They are printed from the "general" plates manufactured by this firm, the sheets being the same size as before and bearing the plate number 1. The values and colours are as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green

1d. carmine

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine

6d. brown

1s. orange

THE CURRENT ISSUE.

In 1905 the stamps of the Cayman Islands, like those of many of our other Colonies, started to appear on the paper watermarked multiple crown and C.A. and the 1d. value completing the set in this condition appeared last year. With the exception of the watermark, there is no difference whatever between the stamps of this and the preceding set. The values and colours are:—

WATERMARK.—MULTIPLE "CROWN C.A."

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green

1d. carmine

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine

6d. brown

1s. orange

Notes and Extracts.

DURING the recently held Minto Fête in Calcutta, 83 copies of the "Durbar Postal Guide" were offered for auction, in aid of the Minto Fund. The 83 copies sold at varying prices, realising a total of Rs. 250, which works out to an average of Rs. 3 each.

ON Tuesday, 12th February, in the King's Bench Division, the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury concluded the hearing of the action brought by Mr. John Stuart Lowden, a stamp dealer, against Mr. Herbert L'Estrange Ewens, trading as "Ewens' Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd." Plaintiff claimed damages for an alleged libel published by defendant in *Ewens' Weekly Stamp News*, charging him with having, in 1905, placed on the market Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps, the surcharge or overprinting on which was forged. Defendant pleaded justification, and said that the comments to which exception was taken were made in the interests of stamp collectors and for their protection.

The jury, after deliberating for three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict for the defendant. They held that the stamps bore forged over-prints and that the article was fair comment. Judgment was given accordingly.

TWO automatic machines for the supply of penny stamps and sixpenny packets of postcards have been placed in the portico of the London General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The machines are so accurately adjusted that they reject all coins but those for which they are designed, and any foreign pieces of money are returned. It is proposed to add two further machines for the supply of halfpenny stamps and of packets of three postcards for twopence, and should these be successful they will be widely adopted, for use particularly when post offices are closed.

WE understand that a special issue of earthquake-relief-fund stamps are to be issued in Jamaica. The current design is to be slightly altered, the Coat of Arms remaining the same, but the *supporters* are to be figures of Sir Alexander and Admiral Davis, with the crest above of a crocodile in tears. If this information is reliable, the appropriateness of the design may be questioned. If the Governor allows the issue to appear, the stamps will hardly be popular on either side of the herring pond, in or out of philatelic circles!

Our Yankee cousins well may stare
And think that we're a-gettin' 'em,
While stamp collectors will declare,
The Governor is A. Swettenham.

FROM the report of the recently held Minto Fête we quote the following :—

“ Of the many ‘ side-shows ’ of the Fête, few, probably, were patronised by a larger number of visitors than the attractive little Post Office opened in the grounds for the convenience of the public. Adjoining the Post Office was a stall where picture postcards were on sale. The latter not only brought the substantial sum of Rs. 684-7-3 to the Fête funds but served as a valuable adjunct to the Post Office, for it was the source of much of the business done by the office. The Post Office remained open throughout the period of the Fête from Monday, the 28th January to Thursday, the 7th February, 1907. It was available for transaction of all classes of postal business, except Savings Bank work, and its working hours were from 7 A.M. to midnight, but it rarely closed till well on to 1 A.M., as business continued to be done so long as there were people in the grounds. The leading feature of the office was a special postmark which was used with red stamping ink. The design of the postmark consisted of a bold Geneva Cross in the middle, encircled by the words ‘ Minto Fête, Calcutta,’ with the time and date in the angles of the cross. Impressions of this postmark were eagerly sought after not only by visitors to the Fête but by people at a distance, even at so great a distance as Australia. The existence of the postmark seems to have been made known there by telegraph (probably through the Press), for shortly after the Fête opened a person came to the Post Office with several complete sets of Indian postage stamps, and said that, acting on instructions cabled to him from Tasmania, he desired the stamps to be defaced with the special postmark of the Minto Fête Post Office. His request was of course complied with. Nor was this the only instance of the kind. Many others presented similar sets of Indian postage stamps solely to be defaced and returned to them. It was also a common experience to find among the articles posted at the office a postcard, for delivery in Calcutta or elsewhere in India, bearing a five-rupee postage stamp, though a quarter-anna one would have sufficed. Even a commoner experience was a postcard bearing postage stamps of all the highest values, *i.e.*, five, three, two and one rupee stamps; and other instances of over-payment of postage were still more frequent. One person alone posted no fewer than 575 articles addressed to himself bearing stamps of every denomination not only of the current issue but of many of the earlier issue. Unfortunately the Fête derived no benefit from these instances of over-payment of postage, for the Post Office could not, of course, divert Government revenue to the Fête funds. The only profit which accrued to those funds from the extensive business done by the Fête Post Office was that obtained from the sale of picture postcards at the postcard stall. During the ten days the Post Office was open, 5,149 letters and 20,397 postcards were posted at the office, or 25,546 in all, giving a daily average of all but 2,555. The postings were least on the opening day of the

Fête and heaviest on the last day, figures for the two days being, respectively, 218 and 7,246. The other departments of the office likewise came in for a fair share of patronage; some number of registered articles and parcels (including insured parcels) were posted, some money orders were issued, and some British postal orders were sold and some paid."

THE beginner who sighs for a new colony with which he may start *de novo* has not been overlooked of late by the manufacturers and publishers of postage stamps. Quite recently he has had the Maldivé Islands, but the latest offer is the issue of a brand-new British Colony—Brunei, to wit. The Sultan of Brunei was at one time cock o' the walk over the whole island of Borneo. Gradually he was reduced to a small slice of territory on the western part of the island, *i.e.*, 8,100 square miles left out of a grand total of 284,630 square miles, and instead of being the overlord of the third largest island in the world, he was placed under British protection in 1888, and, as a final act, about a year ago Brunei was converted into a Crown Colony.

This first issue of Brunei is an economical one, for it consists of four values of the last issue of Labuan overprinted with the word BRUNEI, in red, placed at the top of the stamp. Whether these four values just received are to be all, or whether we are to have the whole set of discarded Labuans used up, remains to be seen. Anyway, under Crown Colony Government we need not fear any introduction of the little postal eccentricities that the British North Borneo Company played with Labuan issues.—*Stanley Gibbons' Weekly*.

MANY postal officials in the early days found difficulty in understanding the motives of stamp collectors, thinking that the used stamps were being preserved for some improper purpose. In 1864, the postmaster at Hobart Town, Tasmania, recommended that collecting should be stopped by law. A year later, however, the same postmaster asked his Government to furnish him with an album in which to place the stamps of foreign countries; so his views on stamp collecting had evidently undergone a change.—*American Journal of Philately*.

THE philatelic department of the Postal Administration of Luxemburg is being worked for all it is worth. The unsold stocks of all issues from 1877 onwards (including the official issues) are being sold at bargain prices to philatelists. Half face value all round is the tariff, and in case the purchasers of the stamps might so far forget themselves as to use them for postage the specimens are duly postmarked before being handed over. The fact that the postmarks supplied show dates approximate to the various

dates of issue is proof that the Luxemburg administrators are in very close touch with the conditions and requirements of the stamp market. Who, we wonder, is their philatelic adviser?—*Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*.

CATALOGUE prices are curious conundrums, and, to those of us who get a peep behind the scenes, are also vastly amusing. Gibbons'

Catalogue when it first comes out is unquestionably the nearest approach to actual prices that is published. And so far as other catalogues are concerned, they are obviously based on Gibbons' in the matter of old issues. A shilling or two up or down as a blind, or an occasional deviation on a chance stock, does not alter this fact.

In this connexion we cannot forbear quoting an enjoyable bit of candid writing from the pen of M. Pierre Mahé, the well-known French dealer, who is writing up his reminiscences in the *Monthly Journal*:—

“In reference to catalogues and prices, I should just like to say a few words, and to give an example of what happens. The publisher of one catalogue quotes a certain stamp which he does not possess, and of which he may not obtain a specimen for some time to come, at the price at which he considers that he ought to be able to sell this stamp if ever he obtains a copy. Another publisher, who possesses a specimen of the stamp, quotes it at a much higher price than that of the former; having purchased the stamp at a higher price than that at which it is offered by the other man (which was merely a “feeler”), he must of course price it higher still. But see where the difference lies; the publisher of the second catalogue can supply the stamp, his price is therefore a real one; while the price quoted by the first publisher is purely fictitious. This is a truth which should be borne in mind by every collector.”

THE Statistical Abstract for London for 1906, issued by the London County Council, furnishes some very interesting and instructive figures relating to the metropolitan post-bag. Thus the letters delivered in London last year reached the enormous total of 753,400,000, or well over two millions for each day of the twelve months. The number of letters per head of the population was approximately 160, or 92 more than the average for the whole of England, and 98 in excess of the average for the United Kingdom. Similarly, London received 183,000,000 postcards, a yearly average of 40 for each man, woman, and child, or more than twice the average for the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. Of half penny packet Londoners received 169,000,000, or 36 for each person; the average allowance of newspapers was eight, and of parcels four. In the twelve months the average Londoner received no fewer than 248 postal packets of one kind or another—roughly two every three days; and the aggregate number was over 1,160 million, or more than two for every three of the world's inhabitants.

THUS, Mr. Nankivell, in Gibbons' Weekly :—Corea, Korea, or Korai, Mrs. Bishop tells us in the *International Geography*, is known locally as Ch'ao-sien (Fresh Morning), but the name was changed officially in 1897 to Dai Han (Great Han).

Corea is a peninsula of North-Eastern Asia, and was much in evidence during the recent Russo-Japanese War. The country is about the size of Great Britain, and lies between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Until 1894 China was the Suzerain of Corea, but in June, 1894, Japan proposed various reforms, which being refused led to the war with China. In the result the Chinese were expelled from Corea, and Japan made a treaty of alliance with Corea and acknowledged the independence of Corea. In 1904 Corea agreed to regulate her finances and her foreign relations according to the advice of a Japanese Financial Adviser and a Foreign Diplomatic Adviser; in effect Corea is now practically a Japanese Protectorate.

The country is hilly, and the soil is said to be rich, well fitted for successful agriculture, and yielding from two to four crops annually. The people are of the Mongolian type, but their language differs widely from Chinese and Japanese.

The population is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 16,000,000. Seoul, the capital, has a population of 200,000.

The first attempt to organize a postal system, which was made in 1885, did not meet a long-felt want, so far as the aborigines were concerned. A general post office had been built in Seoul, officials appointed, and postage stamps, prepared and printed in Japan, got ready for issue. But on the very day that the post office was opened, the said aborigines, suspecting the new system to be some sinister design of the so-called "foreign devils," crowded around the new buildings, raised a considerable riot, killed off the Postmaster-General, and burnt down the post office. Of the series of five stamps which had been prepared for sale, the three highest values are said to have never been issued, and a very large number which remained in the hands of the printers in Japan were sold to stamp dealers, and, as a consequence, are still to be had at low prices.

For ten long years no officials dared to venture on another attempt to establish a postal system in Corea. In 1895, however, a second attempt was made, and was successful. Since when the use of stamps has been regular.

A CORRESPONDENT in a contemporary wants "stamps examined by an expert at a reasonable fee." He thinks Stanley Gibbons' fee of 1s. per stamp prohibitive, and so it is of course for the general run of forgeries which any collector should be able to judge for himself, but for the separation of clever forgeries our friend will find it quite another matter.

We have no doubt he will be able to get dozens of so-called experts to pronounce on questionable stamps at a few pence per dozen, but their opinion will be worth just what he pays and no more.

We know the old story of the yokel who complained of the exorbitant charge of 2s. 6d. made by a dentist for extracting his tooth in a second, when the blacksmith at home would have pulled him all round the shop for sixpence.

There are experts and experts, and the expert with a reputation to lose is generally a busy man, and he does not want to be bothered with obvious forgeries, so he charges a fee that will have the effect of limiting his work to forgeries that really require expert examination. A certain collector once spent half a day on a very clever forgery before he satisfied himself that it was genuine, and at the end of that time offered full catalogue price for it to the dealer who submitted it to him, but the dealer very kindly made him a present of it; and when collectors talk glibly about the exorbitant fees of experts he places this forgery before them.

Any collector who studies his stamps properly, and reads the current philatelic literature of the day, should have no difficulty in protecting himself from 99 per cent. of forgeries. But the average collector does not read philatelic literature; hence his gross ignorance, and his falling an easy prey to the forger. There are thousands of collectors who spend from 6d. to 10s. on single stamps, who grudge a few shillings for a hand-book on their favourite country, or a small subscription for a stamp journal, and it is these collectors who are the easy prey and the regular customers of the forger; but even the angel Gabriel could not convince them that they do not know their own philatelic business best.—*Stanley Gibbons' Weekly*.

THE first dealer in foreign stamps in New York, about 1860, sold his specimens at a uniform price of five cents each, without knowledge as to the comparative scarcity of the various issues. Before long, however, collectors and dealers both learned to distinguish between common and scarce varieties, but even then fifty cents was considered a high figure for a single stamp. "Dealers in Foreign Stamps" were first given a separate classification in a New York business directory in 1868.—*American Journal of Philately*.

CYPRUS has been the shuttlecock of philatelic geographers, most of whom persistently classify it with European countries, whereas the geographical authorities include it in Asia, to which continent it admittedly belongs. But so great an authority as Mr. Westoby set the geographers at defiance, and included it in his work on *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe*; but he explained, or rather contended, that there

was no solid reason why its geographical position should interfere with its postal history, which is certainly European—meaning, presumably, its use of English stamps overprinted CYPRUS.

Then, again, we philatelists further defy the authorities, and include the island in British Colonials, though it is still a part of the Turkish Empire, and its citizens are in no sense British citizens. Of course, our excuse is that it is administered as a Crown Colony, and that we are no more likely to restore it to the Turk than we are to hand Egypt back to his misrule.

From the beginner's point of view, the postal issues of Cyprus are decidedly repellent. The very first step lands you into a maze of plate numbers and surcharge varieties, after which you are pitchforked into Die I and Die II. But it is not so bad as it looks. It can be simplified down to a most attractive and interesting list.

The first issue, made in 1880, consisted of then current stamps of Great Britain overprinted with the word CYPRUS. Then in the following year stamps of the then current Colonial Queen's Head type were provided, labelled CYPRUS. The CC watermark of this Queen's Head issue was changed to CA in 1882, and the stamps were printed in two colours in 1894. The King's Heads superseded the Queen's Heads in 1903.

Specializing in Cyprus stamps is most interesting, and a very nice lot can be put together at a comparatively small cost.

ONE of our members thus expiates on his impressions, during a visit home, of the extraordinary ignorance and misconception—philatelic and otherwise—to be met with there on all things Indian. He quotes from "Aliph Cheem" who, in the *Lays of Ind*, hints of John Bull's beliefs

"That missionary hardships would move you to pity,
That tigers are common and *ayahs* are pretty;
And that sweet English girls by the P. and O. carried
By hundreds, are no sooner landed than married."

to which "beliefs" he adds

That elephants prance in the streets of Calcutta
While leopards and cobras stroll wild in the gutter:
That a *babu's* a cane, and a *munshi's* a rajah,
That the Khyber's a stream like the Thames—only larger—
That a *coolie's* a drink, and a *gharry's* a "hackery,"
That Macaulay was born there—(or p'r'aps it was Thackeray!)—
That all married ladies are flirty, though moral,
That breezes are "spicy," and sea-shores are "coral";
That mahatmas all preach every day at a palm's base,
That the face of a *nautch* girl allures with its charm's grace:
That "Small Service" sets cost at most two ruppes,
That "Shere Ali Kabuls" grow wild upon trees,

And that " half anna reds " still frank current despatches,
 And for five or six *pice* may be raked in in batches :
 That furloughs are frequent, and salaries grand,
 And that the Indian Congress is a power in the land :
 That *jào, chilp* and *soor*, and a word or two more
 Make the language. That each town is a " bad " or a " pore."
 That a *poojah's* a fruit, and that everything's *gurrum*,
 That Durga was mated to Mr. Mohurum :
 And that all through the place the Ganges goes rippling
 With the *Taj*, Madame Gomez, the *Kutub* and Kipling.

It is rumoured in well-informed circles that King Oscar intends to abdicate the throne of Sweden shortly. If not earlier it may take place on 6th June this year, the golden wedding anniversary of the King and Queen. The abdication will be in favour of the Crown Prince, now acting as Regent. We may therefore look forward to a new series of stamps.

THE following announcement has appeared in several London papers, and has been presumably communicated through the usual official channels :—

" The New Zealand Government has just issued a new set of commemorative postage stamps in order to mark the opening of the International Exhibition at Christchurch. The only denominations at present on sale are halfpenny emerald-green, penny vermilion, and threepenny, a chocolate centre with ultramarine border. The stamps are not procurable outside the exhibition building, and are sold at not more than 5s. worth at a time. The International Exhibition was opened by Lord Plunket at Christchurch on 1st November. The contracts for the buildings amounted to £88,000. and fittings, etc., have brought the total up to over £90,000. The floor space available for exhibition is 476,500 square feet. The finest show in the exhibition is made by Canada, which exhibits all the various manufactured goods of the Dominion. Only one foreign country exhibits—namely, Hawaii. It is thought that the preferential tariff in favour of British goods has deterred foreign countries from exhibiting. The attendance for the first six days of the opening reached 115,000. The Government of New Zealand is financing the undertaking."

The issue of these stamps is only one more link in the chain of evidence that denotes the uses to which the New Zealand Government consider that postal issues are capable of!

INDIAN NATIVE STATES.—*Duttia*.—We have been shown what appears to be a variety of the 2a., Type 2, about which we feel doubtful. It is printed all in *blue*, both the design and the control mark, and differs somewhat in type from any of the varieties known to us.

Holkar.—We learn from *The Ph. R.* that the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. was issued on October 1st with the "Service" overprint.

Official Stamp, $\frac{1}{4}$ a., orange.

Jaipur.—Mr. B. D. Bhargava, B.A., a resident in this State, tells us that negotiations are taking place with a view to a Postal Convention with the Government of India, similar to those in force with Chamba, Gwalior, etc., under which British Indian stamps, overprinted, are supplied for use in the States. We sincerely hope that this proposal may be carried out before any more local issues are made.—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*.

A VERY interesting article upon "Archer's Perforation," by H. S. Hodson, is published in the November number of *The Ph. R.*, in which an endeavour is made to show that the generally received idea, as expressed in the note after No. 16 in our publishers' Catalogue, that "Specimens perf. 16 by Archer's third machine must be dated prior to 28th January, 1854, to be absolutely identified as such," is not entirely correct. Mr. Hodson shows that the stamps printed from the earlier plates of the 1*l*., down to plate 131 inclusive, can be distinguished from those printed from plate 132 and its successors, by the size of the letters in the lower corners, which are smaller in the earlier series of plates than they are in the later. Plate 132 was put to press on February 19th, 1852 (and the last of the preceding plates—this is not stated by Mr. Hodson—was defaced on November 3rd, 1852), it must therefore be acknowledged that it is extremely improbable that any of the stamps with the smaller lettering were officially perforated in 1854, and perforated impressions of these stamps may safely be supposed to have been perforated by Archer. The only question is whether Archer also perforated any of the stamps with the larger lettering. Mr. Hodson thinks not, and he is probably right. Archer's final experiments, with his improved machine, appear to have been made in 1850-51; he is stated to have sold his machine, from the patent rights connected with it, to the Government about the end of 1852, and it is improbable that he perforated many stamps with it during the last three or four months that it was in his possession. Still, they may have done so, and such stamps could only be distinguished from those of 1854 by the dates on which they were used. We would point out, however, that to the general body of collectors, the stamps perforated by Archer differ in no way from those afterwards perforated with the same machine by the Government. The perforation is identically the same. To the philatelic historian the fact that stamps perforated with what afterwards became the Government machine were in existence some three or four years before perforation was officially adopted, is very interesting and ought to be noted and illustrated; the specialist will also distinguish the stamps with the two varieties of lettering, both perforated and imperforate.—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*.

TWELVE months ago we published an announcement, from an official source, to the effect that the "Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States" had been appointed "Governor of Labuan, in addition to his present duties." The new arrangement was to come into force from January 1st, 1906. No philatelic results appear to have followed this new arrangement, and for that we may be duly thankful; from a paragraph in a recent number of the *Stamp Weekly* we gather that Labuan has now been completely absorbed by its more important neighbour. Our contemporary says:—

"It is notified in this week's *London Gazette* that the King has been pleased, by Letters Patent passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, dated 30th October, 1906, to provide for the extension of the boundaries of the Straits Settlements, so as to include the colony of Labuan."

Overprinting is not yet completely done away with in those parts—bad habits are very hard to get rid of. A set of stamps has been provided for the Native State of Brunei, by overprinting some of the Labuan series of 1902-03, Type 42, with the name of this State in small *sans-serif* capitals, in *red*, and in one instance with a fresh value, in the same colour.

Surcharged "BRUNEL," in red.

1 c.,	black and purple.
2 c. on 3 c.	„ brown.
3 c.	„ „
8 c.	„ orange-vermilion.

Brunei is situated on the west coast of Borneo; it has an area of more than 3,000 square miles. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and an attempt was made in 1895 to put on the market an entirely bogus series of stamps, said to be issued under a concession from the Sultan of Brunei but without any preliminary (or subsequent) establishment of a Post Office!—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*.

WE published a note last month on the subject of a large clearance sale of obsolete remainders that has recently taken place in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. According to a paragraph in the *S. C. F.*, these stamps were sold to collectors at half their facial value, after having been duly obliterated with postmarks bearing dates appropriate to the various issues, but this, we fancy, is not quite correct. *Le Moniteur du Collectionneur* gives a long account of the affair, from which it appears that the authorities had originally intended to destroy the whole stock, but that they were turned from their good purpose by a misguided gentleman who offered 100,000 francs for the lot. This seems to have opened the eyes of the Director of Posts, who thereupon invited offers from others, with the result that the stamps were finally sold to a M. F. Heim for 155,000 francs,

as stated last month. This is something less than half their facial value, but we are told that they were not obliterated in any way. It may be of interest to quote the numbers of the various stamps of which the stock is stated to be composed; varieties of perforation are, of course, not mentioned:—

1874-80. *Local printing.*

4 c.	..	..	..	50,750	|	40 c.	..	..	..	73,743
		1 fr.	..	..	..	..	..	29,404.		

1880-2. *Printed in Holland.*

1 c.	4,635		12½ c.	21,3 6
2 c.	..	..	..	7,250	|	20 c.	..	..	..	7,540
5 c.	..	..	..	20,475	|	25 c.	..	..	..	20,925
10 c.	..	..	..	20,775	|	30 c.	..	..	..	28,960

1882-4. *Type 7.*

1 c.	28,425		20 c.	14,500
2 c.	..	..	..	36,250	|	25 c.	..	..	..	7,150
4 c.	..	..	..	26,550	|	30 c.	..	..	..	11,850
5 c.	..	..	..	28,275	|	50 c.	..	..	..	34,990
10 c.	..	..	..	17,400	|	1 fr.	..	..	..	33,639
12½ c.	15,750		5 fr.	22,144

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1878. *Type 4 overprinted with Type 53.*

25 c.	2,115.
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1881. *Types 3 and 4 overprinted with Type 54.*

1 c.	150		12½ c.	80
2 c.	145		20 c.	130
4 c.	140		25 c.	68
5 c.	..	..	..	80	|	30 c.	..	..	..	110
10 c.	..	..	..	80	|	40 c.	..	..	..	60
		1 fr.	..	..	..	..	..	125.		

1882. *Type 7 overprinted with Type 55.*

1 c.	4,825		20 c.	4,870
2 c.	..	..	..	4,825	|	25 c.	..	..	..	4,830
4 c.	..	..	..	4,850	|	30 c.	..	..	..	4,870
5 c.	..	..	..	4,850	|	50 c.	..	..	..	4,855
10 c.	..	..	..	4,850	|	1 fr.	..	..	..	4,860
12½ c.	..	..	..	4,870	|	5 fr.	..	..	..	3,962

1891-6 and 1895. *Types 8 and 9 overprinted with Type 57.*

1 c.	9,740		25 c.	19,220
2 c.	..	..	..	9,750	|	30 c.	..	..	..	4,610
4 c.	..	..	..	9,750	|	37½ c.	..	..	..	4,660
5 c.	..	..	..	9,750	|	50 c.	..	..	..	4,650
10 c.	..	..	..	31,190	|	1 fr.	..	..	..	4,679
12½ c.	..	..	..	4,675	|	2½ fr.	..	..	..	4,669
20 c.	..	..	..	4,650	|	5 fr.	..	..	..	4,654

A curious circumstance, stated by *Le Moniteur*, is that in 1893 the authorities had 350 copies printed of the 5 francs, Type 7, which, we suppose

was a small supply intended to last until the same value of the 1893 issue was ready ; and now over 22,000 of the 5 francs, Type 7, would appear to have been in stock all the time !—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*.

TO discover whether a stamp is a forgery or not is a matter of more or less difficulty—so much depends upon the skill with which it has been produced—but to deal with the evil effectively is a vastly more difficult problem. In the case of a forgery creeping into the collection of a friend, it is sufficient to point out the weed to be eradicated, and the same occurs in the cases of the stockbooks of dealers of reputation. But it is no use blinking the fact that there are both collectors and dealers who in such events will simply put the stamp on one side, and take the earliest opportunity of disposing of it in another approval book sent out to a different district. We have had instances furnished to us of this having been done in high value I.R. Official forged surcharges on the Queen's Heads, etc., and the whole matter caused a long discussion at a recent meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society, to see whether anything could be done to remedy the evil. The most drastic method of dealing with the practice which was proposed was to deface all forgeries declared to be such by an Expert Committee of the Society, with a large letter "F" or the word "forged," or "forgery" in bold type. The desire to deal with this matter in some effective way is no new thing, as can be seen from the proceedings of the German Philatelic Congresses, when similar proposals were on the agenda in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1906.

Exchange Society Secretaries can, of course, provide for it by inserting a clause in the rules, that each member will submit to an Expert Committee defacing any stamp adjudged to be a forgery. But what happens to the sender, when the stamp in question does not belong to him, or when, as is very likely to happen, he knows where he got the stamp from and could have redress, if it had not been defaced ? Will a third person, be he dealer or collector, take a defaced stamp back and return the money, especially if it should be a valuable one ?

The whole question bristles with difficulties. Everyone can do with his own stamps what he likes, but when they belong to a third party, then "hands off."

So far we have only proceeded upon the supposition that the defaced stamp is really a forgery. But what if it should be proved afterwards that the Expert Committee has made a mistake ? And that such mistakes can happen is evidenced by the law proceedings taken against the Germania Ring, which were decided quite recently against the Ring. The Expert Committee of the Ring had marked a stamp sent to them to expertise, forged ; other experts declared it to be genuine. An action was the result and the Germania Ring had to pay.

The International Dealers' Association in Berlin, a very strong body composed of all the principal dealers in the world, proposed at the Eighteenth German Philatelic Union, that it should be decreed that all Societies and Experts should perforate all forged stamps found by them with the word "Falsch." This is a bold step, but coming from the Association itself may prove the foundation for general action. Great difficulties are still to be surmounted, yet there is a hope now, in Germany at all events, we may come to a practical result.

It will be interesting to see how this decree works in practice; but so far as this country is concerned, we must confess to not seeing how the evil is to be met. It is not those who are members of Philatelic Societies who need protection, but the large number of collectors who are outside the pale, and have neither the knowledge nor experience necessary to distinguish between dealers of repute and the sharks of the trade.

At the same time, to deface other people's stamps seems to us a very risky business, and one not to be commended—even when the object to be attained is of so much importance to all concerned in the welfare of our hobby.—*Philatelic Record*.

MR. POOLE writes in the *West End Philatelist* :—

"Some little time ago, while examining some of the penny stamps of the 1896-97 issue of the British South Africa Company, I noticed that several specimens showed a small coloured dot, which did not appear in others. Carrying my investigations farther, I found that the variety is common to the whole of this issue, which, it will be remembered, was engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and represents another die discovery of the same importance as the two dies that occur in the first set of stamps for the Seychelles.

"In the original die, from which two plates numbered '1' and '2' respectively were made, there is a small dot behind the tuft of the tail of the animal on the right of the design. Curiously enough, when a third plate, numbered '3,' was made, this dot was first of all removed from the die.

"It is difficult to understand why the dot was introduced in the original design, unless it was meant as a secret mark, in the same way as the dot on the tail of the left supporter of the coat of arms in some of the earlier issues. The variety, then, without dot, represents a retouching of the original die, and the two types are just as important as the two types of the Queen's Head issues of Cyprus, St. Lucia, etc. Though the difference is somewhat minute, I fancy most collectors will be able to distinguish between these B.S.A. types with more ease than they can differentiate the two dies of the Cyprus type referred to above.

“ It is interesting to note that on plate 3 the stamp in the extreme right lower corner has a small coloured spot on the ‘s’ of ‘British.’ I have seen a block of six of the 2s. from the lower right corner of the sheet in which this spot does not show, so that it is quite possible another plate numbered ‘4’ was brought into use.”

A PHILATELIC NOVELTY. Mr. D. Field has brought out a templet, by which it is claimed that the task of arranging stamps in blank albums is greatly simplified.

In the ordinary way one has first to find the centre of the page and then it is necessary to count the small squares most carefully to get the stamps in correct alignment, and to see that they are the proper distance from one another. But the stamp templet makes all this labour unnecessary. So long as one is careful to keep it perfectly straight, a few pencil dots are all that are required as a guide to the correct position of the stamps.

The templet is also designed so that it will fit any blank album.

The Philatelic Press.

(NOTE.—All papers desiring to be on our exchange list will kindly send a copy of each issue to the *Editor*, “Mr. B. Gordon Jones, 7, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.” Copies of this *Journal* will be forwarded in return.)

The *London Philatelist*, for January, presents its readers with a capital portrait of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Lord Crawford contributes the first portion of a paper on “Proclamations bearing on the Post Office,” beginning with the reign of Philip and Mary. There is not much else that calls for comment in this issue beyond some columns of Notes and Reviews.

* * *

In Stanley Gibbons’ *Monthly Journal*, Major Evans writes on “Recent Philatelic Literature,” and also has a capital list of New Issues, which is the main feature of this paper. Mr. Hancianu writes a capital article on the early Danish issues, and Mr. Poole’s notes on the stamps of North Borneo are continued.

* * *

Mr. Frederick Breitfuss is the “Notable Philatelist” in the January *Philatelic Record*. Mr. Breitfuss’ collection is considered to rank among the best half-dozen in the world, and is a “general” one. Mr. Breitfuss commenced collecting in 1864 when only 13 years of age, and he has been a member of the Philatelic Society of London for over 20 years. Mr. George B. Duerst contributes a long article on the Roumanian 1906 issues, of which there were *eight series in twelve months*! Roumania must be considered fortunate in being able to get people to “collect” its rubbish. Several pages of very readable notes complete this number of the *Record*.

* * *

We publish elsewhere a capital little article on the stamps of the Cayman Islands, by Mr. B. Poole, from the January *West End Philatelist*.

* * *

The *Stamp Collector* for January contains a continuation of Mr. T. W. Morris’s article on the stamps of Greece. There are also some interesting notes and reviews in this issue.

* * *

A serial by S. R. Crockett is now running in Gibbons’ *Stamp Weekly*, entitled “Me and Myn, Limited.” Mr. Crockett is a keen philatelist, and also one of the most eminent novelists, of the day. The editor, Mr. Nankivell, continues his capital series of short philatelic articles on the various countries of the world. Mr. Melville comments on stamp auctions, and most buyers will agree with some of his remarks:—

“One of the chief complaints made by collectors in the Provinces is of the utter inadequacy of the descriptions in auction catalogues. As the provin-

cial collector, in most cases, has no opportunity of examining the stamps beforehand, it is only fair that as bids are invited from him a careful effort should be made to give the most accurate general description of the lots.

"They do these things better abroad," to parody a phrase of Sterne. In the United States an auction-catalogue description of a stamp is not limited to one line of print as :

139. NAPLES, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, cross, used...1.

Generally, at least one or two words are added as to the condition of the specimen, "fine," "very fine," and defects are named, *e.g.*, "has small pin-hole." To aid the collector in estimating his bid the catalogue value of each lot is given, except in cases of large mixed lots. In a United States auction-catalogue now before me lots of fifty stamps and upwards are given several lines in the auction-catalogue, and the catalogue value of one lot of fifty-one stamps is given as \$12.60. In case of unused stamps the letters "o.g." are not omitted unless the stamps are without it, and instead of "mint" the term "Post Office state" (abbreviated to "P.O. state" in the auction lists) is used, as, with a somewhat surprising attention (for Americans) to the strict meaning of English words, United States philatelists declare that stamps are not *minted*, so they cannot be described as being in "mint" state."

There is always plenty of other good matter in the *Weekly*, and it is one of our most welcome exchanges.

* * *

We have received a catalogue of nearly 300 pages from Mr. Philip Kosack of Berlin. At random, three of the quotations of various Indian stamps are worth mentioning:—

India '54, 4 as. red and blue, head inverted, cut square, 1000 Mks. (£50.)

Jhind, 2, 3, 5 rupees, 210 Mks. (£10-10-0.)

Puttialla, 2, 3, 5 rupees, 180 Mks. (£9.)

As a rule the method of "pricing" is the one apparently adopted by several of the "catalogue makers," *i.e.*, underpricing Gibbons or Scott or Senf by a few shillings. Whether the stamps are in stock or not is quite another matter.

* * *

The Stamp Market.

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

13th and 14th December, 1906.

*Unused.	£	s.	d.	*Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf. ..	3	3	0	Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, strip of 3 ..	4	12	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto* ..	3	3	0	Barbados, 5s., dull rose, *mint ..	2	6	0
Ditto, 1861, 8d., brown, * creased ..	2	18	0	Ditto, 1d. on half 5s. ..	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perf.* ..	5	17	6	Ditto, ½d. on 4d., brown, in red and in black, * mint ..	7	5	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, perf., * mint ..	2	7	6	British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre, * with gum ..	2	10	0
Ditto, 1872-80, 2 rs., 50 c., lilac-rose, mint* ..	4	2	6	Ditto, 1888-9. \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5, green, * mint ..	5	0	0
Ditto, 1883-4, 24 c., purple-brown, * ditto ..	3	12	6	Grenada, small Star, 6d., vermilion, pair, * ditto ..	2	10	
Ditto, Service, 2s., blue, imperf., * ditto ..	1	6	0	Ditto, broad Star, 4d., blue, pair, * ditto ..	2	17	6
Labuan, CA sideways, 2 c., blue-green, * ditto ..	3	0	0	Ditto, 4d. on 2s., upright "D," * ditto ..	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., carmine, * ditto ..	4	4	0	Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue, * ditto ..	3	15	0
Straits Settlements, first issue, complete* ..	3	3	0	Nevis, 4d., orange, litho, * ditto ..	4	0	0
Ditto, 1868, perf. 12½, 96 c. * ..	2	12	0	Ditto, 6d., grey, ditto, * ditto ..	4	17	6
British East Africa, first issue, set of 3, * mint ..	3	17	6	Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, * ditto ..	3	12	6
Ditto, 1891, Provisional, hand stamped in dull violet, "½ Anna" A. D. on 2a., vermilion ..	3	5	0	St. Lucia, 1863, 4d., indigo, block of 6, *ditto ..	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, "1 Anna" A. B. on 4a., brown ..	5	7	6	St. Vincent, 6d., green, imperf., pair * ..	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, value and initials in MS., ½ a. on 2 a., vermilion ..	3	5	0	Ditto, 6d., blue-green, perf., block of 4, * mint ..	2	17	6
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 Provisionals* ..	4	4	0	Ditto, 1869, 1s., indigo, * ditto ..	3	7	6
Gambia, first issue, 1d. and 6d., * mint ..	2	7	6	Ditto, ditto, 1s., brown, * ditto ..	3	15	0
Ditto, CC, 1d. and 6d., imperf., * mint ..	2	0	0	Ditto, 1877, Star, 4d., deep-blue, * ditto ..	2	10	0
Gold Coast, 1d., blue, CA * ..	2	12	0	Ditto, 1878, clean cut perfs., about 15, 6d., pale yellow-green, * mint ..	3	15	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, * mint ..	2	14	0	Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red, * ditto ..	8	15	0
Ditto, 5s., blue * ..	3	7	6	Ditto, 1d. on half 6d. * ..	3	12	6
Northern Nigeria, first issue, complete, * mint £3 2s. 6d. and ..	3	5	0	Ditto, ½ on ditto, pair, * mint ..	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, in pairs, * ditto ..	6	5	0	Ditto, One Penny on 6d., * ditto ..	3	5	0
Sierra Leone, 1872-3, 3d., saffron-yellow* ..	2	4	0	Ditto, 1883-4, perf. 12, 1d., ultramarine, * mint ..	2	2	0
Ditto, CA, 4d., blue* ..	5	0	0	Tobago, £1, mauve, * ditto ..	5	0	0
Ditto, CC, ½d. on 1½d., lilac, pair * ..	6	0	0	Ditto, 6d., stone, CA* ditto ..	4	0	0
Zanzibar on Indian, blue surcharge, ½ a., green ..	2	8	0	Trinidad, 1852, litho, late impression 1d., grey-blue, short right side ..	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a., plum ..	2	10	0	Turk's Islands, 1881, Provisionals, 2½ on 6d., black, Type 6, * mint ..	1	3	0
British Columbia, perf. 14, 10 c., lake, * mint ..	2	12	6	Ditto, 4 on 6d., black, Types 15 and 17, both, * mint ..	2	2	0
Ditto, perf. 12½, ditto* ..	2	2	0	Ditto, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 6, * with gum ..	2	14	0
Ditto, perf. 14, 50 c., violet, block of 4* ..	2	6	0	Ditto, another fine unused specimen, with short fraction bar in ½ ..	2	18	0
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen" ..	3	5	0	Ditto, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 10 ..	3	7	6
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, badly creased ..	4	4	0	Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, Type 16, but unevenly perforated ..	2	16	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion ..	2	2	0	Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., pale rose ..	2	17	6
				Collections 3553 (Colonials) £78. and 8123 (Foreign only) ..	65	0	0

3rd and 4th January, 1907.

Great Britain, "I. R. Official," Queen, 1s, scarlet and green, pair ..	1	19	0	Morocco Agencies, blue surcharge, 1 peseta, bistre and ultramarine, an unused block of 4, mint, one without serif to "g" ..	3	7	6
Ditto, "O. W. Official," ditto, 10d., * mint ..	1	18	0				
Ditto, "Board of Education," ditto, * ditto ..	3	3	2				

3rd and 4th January, 1907—contd.

*Unused.	£	s.	d.	*Unused.	£	s.	d.
Morocco Agencies, error of overprint, inverted "V" for "A," the set of 8 complete in mint horizontal pairs with side margins ..	13	10	0	Transvaal, 1877, surcharged "V.R. TRANSVAAL," 6d., blue, variety with wider spacing, a superb specimen, used on piece, with an unused Griqualand, 6d., lilac, with large "G" in red ..	15	0	0
Ditto, 1900, varieties with broad top to "M," the set of 8 complete in mint horizontal pairs ..	2	12	0	Ditto, (October), surcharged "V.R. Transvaal," 6d., blue on blue, with wide roulette, thinned at back ..	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, varieties with "n" & "c" of "Agen-cies" joined, the set of 8 complete in mint horizontal pairs ..	1	16	0	Ditto, 1895-6, 1s., green, sheet of 60, * mint ..	15	0	0
French Congo, 1900, surcharged "Valeur 16" on 30 c., cinnamon on drab ..	1	18	0	Uganda, 1896, set of 7 complete, up to and including the 5 rupees showing the variety, small "O" in "POSTAGE," in unused horizontal pairs ..	11	15	0
Italy, surcharged "estero," 10c., orange, variety, left upper corner not altered ..	2	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 5 rupees, black, variety tall narrow "V" in FIVE" * ..	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, Provisional, surcharged in MS., 1 anna, "A.B." on 4 annas, brown, used on piece ..	2	8	0	Zanzibar, on Indian, varieties, inverted "q" for "b" and small second "z" $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1 a., $1\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2 a., $2\frac{1}{2}$ a., 3 a., 4 a., 6 a., 8 a., dull mauve, 8 a., aniline mauve, 12 a., and 1 rupee, slate, all * mint ..	2	15	0
British Somaliland, first printing, 2 a., lilac, entire unused sheets of 240, mint, including the "BRITISH" and all other errors and varieties £2 5s. and ..	2	10	0	Ditto, 1 a., plum, error Zanzidar ..	3	5	0
Natal, first issue, 1d., rose ..	2	6	0	Ditto, 2 a., ultramarine, error, double overprint, * mint ..	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., blue ..	2	0	0	Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green, * with gum ..	2	2	0
Ditto, 1869, 1s., green, tall caps, heavy obliteration ..	1	12	0	Trinidad, 1863, perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve ..	2	4	0
				Victoria, 1854, 2d. 'brown-lilac' strip of 3, one defective ..	5	0	0
				Collection, 1222 ..	13	10	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

29th and 30th November, 1906.

Great Britain, the "V. R.," 1d., black, with trial cancellation, tiny defect at side ..	3	12	6	British Somaliland, Service, O.H.M.S., CC, single, 1 rupee, green, a mint pair ..	8		
Ditto, I. R. Official, 1884, 5s. rose, * with guarantee ..	5	5	0	B. S. Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals, * mint ..			
Ditto, I. R. Official, 1884, 10s., cobalt, * mint ..	16	0	0	Cape, triangulars, 1855, 1s., deep-green, * ditto ..			
Ditto, O. W. Official, 1902, Queen, 10d., block of 4, used on piece ..	8	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, * ditto ..			
Ditto, R. H. Official, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, and 1d., red, both mint ..	2	0	0	Ditto, woodblock, 4d., deep-blue ..			
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2d., * mint ..	3	10	0	Ditto, 1863-4, De La Rue, 1d., brown-red, pair, * mint ..			
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf. ..	5	0	0	Griqualand, large G in red on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., a vertical strip of 9, mint, showing the various types ..			
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto ..	3	7	6	Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on blued, early, medium ..			
Ditto, 1863, CC, 2d., emerald, pair, * mint ..	3	15	0	Barbados, 1d. on left half 5s. ..			
Ditto, ditto, CC, 2s., blue, block of 4, * ditto ..	3	3	0	Canada, 1859, 10 c., black-brown * ..			
Ditto, ditto, CC, 2s., deep-blue, ditto, ditto ..	3	7	6	Grenada, 1881, broad star, 4d., blue * mint ..			
India Service, 1866, 2 annas, black on purple, * mint ..	2	0	0	Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion ..			
B. C. Africa, 1895, no wmk. £1, orange, * mint ..	3	3	0	Nova Scotia, 1851, 1s., dull mauve little stained ..			
B. E. Africa, 1890, set of 3, all, * ditto ..	3	12	6	St. Vincent, 1d., on half 6d * ..			
				Tobago, 1879, CC, 5s., green £2 4s. and ..			

29th and 30th November, 1906—contd.

* Unused.	£ s. d.	* Unused.	£ s. d.
Tobago, 1880, CC, 6d., stone,* mint..	2 15 0	New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., Plate 2, on laid	.. 2 12 6
Ditto, ditto, used	.. 2 6 0	Western Australia, 6d., black- bronze	.. 2 8 0
Turk's Islands, 4d. on 1s., lilac, Gibbons' Type 16*	.. 2 10 0		

6th and 7th December, 1906.

Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4,* mint	.. 6 0 0	Great Britain, Government Parcels, 1891, 1d., lilac, the variety with surcharge inverted, mint	.. 10 0 0
Ditto, 1d., ditto, reprint,* ditto	.. 2 6 0	Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 5d.,* mint	.. 2 0 0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue*	.. 2 10 0	Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 1s., green and red,* mint	.. 5 15 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair*	.. 3 17 6	Ditto, Board of Education, Queen, 1s., used, on piece	.. 3 7 6
Ditto, 1854-7, Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., red-brown, pair* mint	.. 4 0 0	Ditto, ditto, King, 5d.,* mint	.. 5 0 0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., blue, pair,* mint	.. 3 10 0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, on piece	.. 4 0 0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown,* ditto	.. 4 0 0	Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., carmine	.. 2 10 0
Ditto, ditto, Cross, 10s., grey- green,* ditto	.. 10 0 0	Bechuanaland, 1886, ½d., black, the error "BRITISH,"* mint	.. 4 4 0
Ditto, 1867-83, ditto, £1, brown- lilac,* ditto	.. 20 0 0	British Somaliland, 1895 O.H.M.S., single CA, the rare 2 annas, mint	.. 2 15 0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £5, orange on blue	.. 5 0 0	Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale-blue	.. 3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £5, orange on white,* mint	.. 5 7 6	Ditto, ditto, 4d., medium blue	.. 3 0 0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown,* ditto	.. 4 12 6	Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., worn plate, "PENOE"	.. 3 5 0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, ditto,* little creased	.. 5 0 0	Southern Nigeria, King, single CA, £1,* mint	.. 4 17 6
Ditto, pair of "V.R.'s"*	.. 13 10 0	Barbados, 1873, 5s., rose	.. 2 2 0
Ditto, "I. R. OFFICIAL" 1884, 5s., carmine	.. 3 7 6	Grenada, 1883, ½d. on half 1d., pair*	.. 2 12 6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, pair..	8 10 0	Victoria, 1857-63, no wmk., rouletted, 1d., strip of 3	.. 2 4 0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d., block of 4, on piece	.. 3 3 0	Collections, 1,200 (Colonials)	.. 28 0 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., ditto	.. 2 0 0		
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.,* mint	.. 2 4 0		
Ditto, ditto, King, 10d,* ditto	.. 5 0 0		

20th and 21st December, 1906.

Great Britain, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine, heavy can- cellation	.. 2 6 0	China, October, 1897, \$1, \$2 and \$5,* mint	.. 3 10 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto*	.. 3 12 6	Sungei Ujong, error, Unjog, Gibbons' No. 47, heavy postmark	.. 3 12 0
Ditto, "O. W. OFFICIAL," 1902, Queen, 10d.,* mint	.. 2 2 0	Lagos, 1904, King, 2s. 6d.,* mint	.. 2 0 0
Ditto, "R. H. OFFICIAL," ½d. and ditto	.. 2 2 0	Transvaal, 1875, pelure, wide roulette, 1d., orange-red	.. 2 10 0
ditto 9d., lilac-brown, imperf..	.. 2 2 0	Zululand, 1888, 5s., carmine	.. 2 2 0
Ditto margins	.. 2 8 0	St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d.,* mint.	.. 2 14 0
British 9d., green, ditto*	.. 2 4 0	New Zealand, 1856, 1d., orange, rouletted	.. 2 6 0

11th January, 1907.

of Agencies, single CA, 50 c., Canada, of 4,* mint	.. 3 3 0	Maldives, 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 15 c. and 25 c., all* mint	.. 2 0 0
Newfoundland, 1867, 2s., red-brown	.. 3 2 6	Labuan, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue, No. 25	.. 3 10 0
back "O. W. OFFICIAL," Queen, Ditto mint	.. 2 2 0	B. C. Africa, 1895, £1, orange,* mint	.. 3 0 0
Govt. Parcels, 1s., brown, * mint	.. 3 3 0	British East Africa, 1891, 1 anna in manuscript on 4 annas, brown, used, perf. on all sides	.. 2 0 0
Great Britain, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," King, 5d.,* mint	.. 4 0 0	British Somaliland, King, single, 2 annas, used	.. 2 10 0
to, Levant, 1906, 1 piastre on 1d., fine, used on piece, with watermarked postmark dated	.. 4 10 0	Ditto, King, single, 8 a., a mint block of 4	.. 3 0 0
Ditto, t, July 3rd, '06	.. 4 10 0		

11th January, 1907—contd.

* Unused.	£ s. d.	* Unused.	£ s. d.
British Somaliland, King, single, 1 rupee, mint ..	2 15 0	Orange River, V.R.I., level stops, 1d., lilac, rare variety, with V. and R. close together, used on entire, with two other varieties ..	2 12 0
British South Africa, 1897, perf. 15, Waterlow issue, £2, rose, mint ..	2 15 0	Southern Nigeria, King, single, £1, violet and green, mint ..	1 10 0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 2s. 6d. and 5s., both,* mint ..	3 3 0	Ditto, King, single, £1, violet and green, very fine, postally used ..	3 15 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., block of 4,* ditto ..	3 7 6	Tobago, November, 1880, 1d. on half 6d., on piece ..	2 10 0
Mauritius, 1859, 1d., red,* with gum.	5 0 0		

MESSRS. GLENDINING AND CO.

27th and 28th November, 1906.

Tuscany, 1q. on blue, and 1 soldo yellow, two of each ..	3 3 0	The rare error of colour, 1d. blue, somewhat repaired ..	3 15 0
2 soldo brick-red on azure, a superb used pair ..	12 5 0	Transvaal, 1879, 1d. on 6d. in black,* mint vertical strip of five, showing varieties of surcharge ..	14 10 0
1853, 1 soldo yellow-buff,* but cut rather close ..	0 17 0	1d. on 6d. in red,* mint vertical strip of five, showing varieties of surcharges ..	15 0 0
4 crazie, deep-green,* mint ..	1 1 0	British Guiana, 1850, 4c. yellow, nice used copy on piece, but cut to shape ..	22 0 0
4c. green and 6c. blue *	1 0 0	8c. green, good average copy, but cut to shape ..	16 10 0
9c. on white, scarce ..	1 5 0	12c. blue, very fine copy, with light cancellation ..	4 5 0
Similar lot ..	1 4 0	1856, 4c. black on magenta, slightly thinned ..	12 0 0
Ceylon, 1857-9, 1s. 9d. yellow-green,* but thinned ..	2 15 0	1860, 1c. brown ..	1 16 0
1861, rough perf., 8d. brown, lightly postmarked ..	3 10 0	1c., 2c., 8c. (two), and 24c., all mint except 24c., which has only part gum ..	1 14 0
9d. deep-brown and 1s. lilac,* both mint ..	1 14 0	1862, 4c. black on blue variety with inner line ..	ce, pee,
10d. orange-vermilion,* mint ..	1 7 0	1863, p. 12, 24c. green, two shades,* fine copies with part gum ..	
2s. blue,* mint ..	2 6 0	p. 12½ + 13, 6c., pale-blue, 6c. blue, 6c. bright-blue, and 48c. deep-red, all unused except one, mint ..	
2s. deep-blue, fine and well centred	1 8 0	48c. deep-red,* mint, horizontal pair ..	
2d., 4d. deep-rose, 6d. deep-brown, 9d. bistre and 9d. brown, and 2s. blue ..	3 0 0	1867, p. 10, 48c. red,* mint	
1890, 5c. on 15c., olive-green variety, surcharge in erted ..	2 2 0	48c. red,* fine mint block of four	0
British East Africa, 1891, 1a on 4a. brown ..	2 16 0	New Brunswick, 1s. violet, cut	
Oct., 1895, 2½ on 4½, horizontal pair ..	0 18 0	Newfoundland, 1860, 1s. or vermilion ..	2 8 0
May, 1896, ½ a. to 5 rupees,* mint	1 1 0	United States of America, 1864, green, mint, variety with 4 figures of value, an exce 4	17 6 0 0
Cape of Good Hope, 1855-8, 1d. rose-red, a mint pair, with wide margins ..	1 12 0	rare stamp, only few c 6	0 0
4d. pale-blue shade,* mint pair ..	1 12 0	known, together with a r	
Similar lot, paler shade,* mint, but slightly stained, exceptional margins ..	2 2 0	copy of the same stamp	2 6 0
4d. pale-blue, fine block of four,* nearly full gum, wide margins, but creased and stained ..	2 4 0	South Australia, O.S., 1900, 5s	10 0
6d. lilac,* mint pair, cut rather close one side ..	2 14 0	very fine copy of this rarity, which only one sheet was issued.	
6d. slate-grey, nice lightly marked pair ..	2 4 0	Tasmania, 1853, 4d. orange on laid 6d. paper,* very fine ..	5s.
1s. deep-green, superb ..	1 1 0		
1863-4, 1d. carmine-red, brilliant mint pair ..	2 5 0		
6d. mauve,* mint ..	1 10 0		
1s. emerald, superb ..	1 8 0		
1861, 1d. scarlet, deep shade, very fine ..	4 12 6		
1d. scarlet, unusually fine ..	5 0 0		
4d. pale-blue shade, large margin s.	3 3 0		
4d. deep-blue, a superb copy ..	8 0 0		

11th, 12th and 13th December, 1906.

*Unused.	£ s. d.	*Unused.	£ s. d.
Cyprus, 1880, 1s. green,* mint ..	1 7 0	1p. bistre and ultramarine, horizon-	
1881, surcharge 13mm. halfpenny		tal pair, one stamp showing	
on 1d., Plate 215, variety with		similar variety,* mint ..	3 12 6
triple surcharge,* mint ..	1 7 0	2p. black and carmine, two copies,	
Do., Plates 205 and 215, with		one showing same variety,* mint.	3 10 0
double surcharge,* both mint ..	1 0 0	Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, 3 × 5c.	
½d. surcharge, 18mm., Plates 217		on yellow-green, been separated	
and 220,* mint ..	1 18 0	but rejoined ..	9 0 0
30 paras on 1d., Plates 217 and		5 × 5c. yellow-green, pair cut	
220,* mint ..	1 13 0	wrong way, on entire ..	35 0 0
30 paras on 1d., Plates 201 and		5 × 5c., the half stamp used as 5c.	2 14 0
206 * ..	1 2 0	1849, 5c. yellow-green, superb copy	
30 paras on 1d., Plate 216, variety		on piece ..	3 10 0
with double surcharge, one		Basle, 1845, 2½rp. carmine, black	
inverted * ..	3 10 0	and blue ..	3 12 6
1882-6, C.A., ½ pia. dull-green,*		Geneva, Transitional Stamps, 1850,	
mint ..	1 6 0	5c. black and red, superb ..	0 16 0
Die 1. ½ pia. emerald, slight nick	1 19 0	Zurich, 1850, 2½rp. black and red..	1 6 0
Morocco Agencies, 5, 10 and 20c,*		Federal Administration, 850, Poste	
mint, horizontal pairs, one stamp		Locale, cross with frame 2½rp.*	2 0 0
in each pair being the variety		Hong Kong, C.C., perf. 12½, 4c. slate,*	
inverted v for A, mint ..	3 10 0	one perf. missing ..	5 5 0
25c., horizontal pair, one stamp		1882, C.A., 10c. blue-green,* mint	4 5 0
showing the variety inverted v		Mauritius, 1862, rough perf., 1s.	
for A,* mint ..	2 5 0	deep-green,* fine ..	24 0 0
40c., vertical pair, upper stamp		St. Helena, 1884-94, perf. 14, ½d.	
showing similar variety,* mint..	2 10 0	emerald, variety with double	
50c., horizontal pair, one stamp		surcharge, mint ..	6 10 0
showing similar variety,* mint..	3 12 6		

Great B.
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1d.,*
Ceylon,
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LIST OF MEMBERS, 1st March, 1907—*contd.*

DATE OF MEMBER- SHIP.	NAMES.	ADDRESSES
Original.	Smith, A. J. H.	5, Staunton Road, Poona.
1902.	Stanley, The Hon'ble Sir John ..	Chief Justice, United Provinces, Allahabad.
1906.	Stavridi, A. J.	C/o Messrs. Ralli Bros. Agency, Ferozapore.
Original.	Steuart, W. McA.	S. M. Ry., Belgaum.
1903.	Stewart, Lt. A. E.	124th Beluchis, Quetta, Baluchistan.
Original.	Stewart-Wilson, C., I.C.S. ..	Fir Hill, Simla.
1905.	Stoney, R. F.	Mopad, Nellore District.
1906.	Sullivan, Major Rupert E., I.A. ..	Supply & Transport Department, Ootacamund.
1900.	Terry-de-Souza, J. E.	Supply & Transport Department, Aden.
1899.	Thompson, A. B.	Chief Superintendent of Post Offices, China Field Force, viâ Hong Kong.
1898.	Tilleard, J. A.	10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
1900.	Turner, Alweyne	Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.
1907.	Tulloch, Col. J. W. G., I.A. ..	Simla.
1907.	Walker, E. Campbell	Santaveri, Birur, Kadur, Mysore.
1899.	Weston, H. E.	196, Fulham Road, West Brompton, London.
1898.	Wetherell, E. W., A.R.C.S., F.G.S. ..	C/o H. S. King & Co., 9, Pall Mall, London.
1898.	Weylandt, Otto	Agra.
1902.	Wilson, W. T., (Honorary)	292, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
1903.	Wyatt, A. W. N.	Peeprah, Judhara, Champaran.
1904.	Zalichi, N.	C/o Messrs. Ralli Bros., Calcutta.

DUM-DUM STAMP CLUB.

Honorary Secretary :—The Hon. Mr. A. G. CARDEW, Ootacamund.

Committee :—The Hon'ble Sir D. P. MASSON, C.I.E., and Mr. C. STEWART-WILSON.

Rules of the Philatelic Society of India.

1. The Society shall be called "The Philatelic Society of India."
2. It shall consist of an unlimited number of life members, ordinary members and honorary members.
3. All amateur collectors of stamps are eligible for ordinary membership. No dealer in stamps shall be so eligible, and any member becoming a dealer shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member.
4. An ordinary member may become a life member on payment in a lump sum of five years' subscriptions in advance, independent of any annual subscriptions that may have become due at the time of applying to become a life member.

5. Honorary members shall be elected on the invitation of the Council, but shall have no share in the management of the Society. They shall not be called upon to pay a subscription, and shall not publicly advertise their honorary membership of the Society for business purposes.

6. An ordinary member must be proposed and seconded by two ordinary members of the Society, and the election shall rest with the Council, two negative votes excluding.

7. No newly-elected member shall be entitled to participate in the privileges of the Society until he has paid his subscription.

8. The subscription of ordinary members usually residing in India shall be Rs. 20 per annum, and of ordinary members residing out of India £1-1-0 per annum. Subscriptions shall be payable strictly in advance.

9. Every member, whether ordinary or honorary, shall be entitled to receive, free of charge, a copy of the *Philatelic Journal of India*, and of any publications issued by the Society from time to time.

10. Any member who, in the opinion of the Council, shall have been found guilty of discreditable conduct in connection with philately, shall have his name struck off the rolls of the Society, and shall not be eligible for re-election.

11. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of the President, one or more Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Secretary, the Honorary Treasurer, the Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India* (with powers of delegation to a member of the Society who shall be resident in Calcutta), the Librarian, and other members, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting each year. (The Honorary Treasurership and the Honorary Secretaryship may be held by one member.)

12. The Council shall have power to add to their number.

13. The Council shall invite such members as they consider suitable to form an Expert Committee for the purpose of examining and reporting on the genuineness of stamps.

14. Members shall be entitled to avail themselves of the services of the Expert Committee through the medium of the Honorary Secretary free of charge.

15. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held in Calcutta as soon after the 31st December in each year as may be convenient, provided its date shall not be later than the 31st March. An advertisement in the *Journal* published at least fourteen days in advance of the meeting thereby called shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.

16. Stamp Exchange Clubs in India may be affiliated with the Society on the following conditions, *viz.* :—

- (a) At least two-thirds of the members and the Honorary Secretary himself must be members of the Society.
- (b) The rules of such Exchange Clubs must be approved by the Council.
- (c) Proper provision must be made in these rules for the exclusion of all reprints and forgeries unless clearly marked as such in an indelible manner upon the stamps themselves; and for the refund of the value of all reprints and forgeries not marked as such in good faith.

Stamp Exchange Clubs affiliated with the Society shall have the privilege of inserting a monthly report of their proceedings in the *Journal*.
